

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following section heading above the title of the invention on page 1:

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following section headings on page 1 above line 1 and below the title:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

Please insert the following section heading at page 1, line 5:

Description of the Related Art

Please insert the following section heading at page 1, line 31:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Please insert the following section heading on page 6, below line 16 and above line 17:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Please insert the following section heading on page 6, below line 23 and above line 24:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 8-14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

At instant  $t_3$ , relay  $R_2$  is toggled to make position while relay  $R_2$  is still toggled to make position toward injector  $I_3$ , and simultaneously switch  $K_2$  is closed until instant  $t_4$  while switch  $K_1$  has been open since instant  $t_1$ , such that voltage  $V_s$  at the terminals of secondary winding  $L_1$   $L_2$  causes resonance of the oscillating circuit composed of inductor  $L$  and injector  $I_3$   $L_2$  to which it is then connected. Voltage signal  $V_{e3}$  at the terminals of injector  $I_3$  is a sinusoid of maximum amplitude  $mGE$  between the following instants  $t_3$  and  $t_4$ .

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 28-36, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The invention relates to precisely the activation of bridge driver switches with respect to the load  $C_h$  connecting the center points of the two bridge arms, this load being composed of the transformer, resonance inductor and actuator, or in other words being a function of the current  $I_c$  flowing in this load and of the voltage  $V_c$  at its terminals. In the practical example of FIG. 3, the bridge switches  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ , and  $P_4$  are each composed of a transistor  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$ , and  $T_4$  and of a diode  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$ , and  $D_4$  connected in anti-parallel. For the periodic voltage  $V_s$  at the terminals of the secondary winding of the transformer to permit excitation of piezoelectric actuator  $I_i$ , the voltage  $V_c$  at the terminals of the load must be of square-wave form and of specified chopping frequency  $f_r$ . Fig. 3 also includes capacitor  $C$  in parallel with battery  $B$ .

Please replace the paragraph at page 6, lines 1-24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The operation of this driver circuit is as follows, depending on how the different switches are driven. In a first phase, the driving signal sent by the injection computer activates on the one hand closing of the selection switch  $K_i$  connected to the chosen injector  $I_i$

and on the other hand simultaneous closing of bridge switches  $P_1$  and  $P_4$ , thus connecting terminal  $J_1$  of primary winding  $L_1$  to the (+) terminal of battery B and terminal  $J_2$  thereof to the (-) terminal of the battery. During this time interval between instants  $T_0$  and  $T_1$ , the voltage  $V_1$  at the terminals of primary winding  $L_1$  is equal to  $+E$ , such that the voltage  $V_s$  at the terminals of the secondary winding  $L_2$  is positive and equal to  $+mE$  by the effect of the transformation ratio, thus permitting loading through resonance inductor  $L$  of the actuator  $I_i$  selected by switch  $K_i$  activated by the computer.  $M$  represents the ratio of the windings between  $L_2$  and  $L_1$  (i.e.,  $L_2/L_1$ ). Then, in a second phase, during the following time interval between times  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ , the signal drives switches  $P_2$  and  $P_4$  to open position and simultaneously drives the two switches  $P_2$  and  $P_3$  to closed position, thus connecting terminal  $J_1$  of primary winding  $L_1$  to the (-) terminal of battery B and terminal  $J_2$  thereof to the (+) terminal, voltage  $V_i$  at its negative terminals being equal to  $-E$ . Thus the voltage  $V_s$  at the terminals of secondary winding  $L_2$  becomes negative and equal to  $-mE$ . These two phases are repeated a large number of times during the injection period, which lasts for between  $100\ \mu\text{s}$  and 8 ms. The periodic voltage  $V_s$  at the terminals of secondary winding  $L_2$  as a function of time is represented graphically in FIG. 2a. Voltage  $V_{ci}$  at the terminals of injector  $I_i$  is then a sinusoidal signal of the same period as voltage  $V_s$  at the terminals of secondary winding  $L_2$ , as shown in FIG. 2b, oscillating between a maximum value  $+V_m$  and a minimum value  $-V_m$ . The injection computer then successively drives the other injectors  $I_i$  connected in parallel.